

REP

Keep regular hours for *repaſt* and ſleep. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Food; victuals.
 Go, and get me ſome *repaſt*; *Shakeſp.*
 I care not what, ſo it be whoſome food.
 To *REPAſt*. *v. a.* [*repaſtre*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed; to feaſt.
 To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
 And, like the kind life-rend'ring pelican,
Repaſt them with my blood. *Shakeſp.*
REPAſTURE. *n. f.* [*re* and *paſture*.] Entertainment. Not in uſe.
 He from forage will incline to play;
 But if thou ſtrive, poor ſoul, what art thou then?
 Food for his rage, *repaſture* for his den. *Shakeſp.*
 To *REPAſt*. *v. a.* [*repaſt*, Fr. *re* and *paſt*.]
 1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.
 According to their deeds he will *repaſt* recompenſe to his enemies; to the iſlands he will *repaſt* recompenſe. *J. lix. 18.*
 The falſe honour, which he had ſo long enjoyed, was plentifully *repaſt* in contempt. *Bacon.*
 2. To recompenſe.
 He clad
 Their nakedneſs with ſkins of beaſts; or ſlain,
 Or as the ſnake with youthful coat *repaſt*. *Milton.*
 3. To requite either good or ill.
 The pooreſt ſervice is *repaſt* with thanks.
 Fav'ring heav'n *repaſt* my glorious toils
 With a ſack'd palace and barbarick ſpoils. *Pepe.*
 I have fought well for Perſia, and *repaſt*
 The benefit of birth with honeſt ſervice. *Rowe.*
 4. To reimburse with what is owed.
 If you *repaſt* me not on ſuch a day,
 Such ſums as are expreſs'd in the condition,
 Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair fiſh. *Shak.*
REPAſtMENT. *n. f.* [from *repaſt*.]
 1. The act of repaying.
 2. The thing repaid.
 The centefima uſura it was not lawful to exceed; and what was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repaſtment* of part of the principal. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 To *REPAſt*. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.]
 1. To recall. Out of uſe.
 I will *repaſt* thee, or be well aſſur'd,
 Adventure to be baniſhed myſelf. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
 I here forget all former griefs;
 Cancel all grudge, *repaſt* thee home again. *Shakeſp.*
 2. To abrogate; to revoke.
 Laws, that have been approved, may be again *repaſt*,
 and diſputed againſt by the authors themſelves. *Hooker's Pref.*
 Adam ſoon *repaſt*'d
 The doubts that in his heart aroſe. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
 Statutes are ſilently *repaſt*, when the reaſon ceals for which they were enacted. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*
REPAſt. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
 1. Recall from exile. Not in uſe.
 If the time thruſt forth
 A cauſe for thy *repaſt*, we ſhall not fend
 O'er the vaſt world to ſeek a ſingle man. *Shakeſp.*
 2. Revocation; abrogation.
 The king being advertiſed, that the over-large grants of lands and liberties made the lords ſo indolent, did abſolutely reſume all ſuch grants; but the earl of Deſmond above all found himſelf griev'd with this reſumption or *repaſt* of liberties, and declared his diſlike. *Davies on Ireland.*
 If the preſbyterians ſhould obtain their ends, I could not be ſorry to find them miſtaken in the point which they have moſt at heart, by the *repaſt* of the teſt; I mean the benefit of employments. *Swift's Preſbyterian Plea.*
 To *REPAſt*. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repeto*, Fr.]
 1. To iterate; to uſe again; to do again.
 Theſe evils thou *repaſt*'ſt upon thyſelf,
 Have baniſh'd me from Scotland. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
 He, though his power
 Creation could *repaſt*, yet would be loth
 Uſe to aboliſh. *Milton.*
 Where ſudden alterations are not neceſſary, the ſame effect may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more ſafety to the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. To ſpeak again.
 The pſalms, for the excellency of their uſe, deſerve to be often *repeated*; but that their multitude permitteth not any other repetition. *Hooker.*
 3. To try again.
 Neglecting for Creſida's life his own,
Repaſt the danger of the burning town.
 Beyond this place you can have no retreat,
 Stay here, and I the danger will *repaſt*. *Dryden.*
 4. To recite; to rehearſe.
 Thou their natures know'ſt, and gav'ſt them names,
 Needleſs to thee *repaſt*. *Milton.*
 He *repeated* ſome lines of Virgil, ſuitable to the occaſion. *Waller's Life.*
REPAſtEDLY. *adv.* [from *repaſt*.] Over and over; more than once.

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And are not theſe vices, which lead into damnation, *repeatedly*, and moſt forcibly cautioned againſt? *Stephens.*
REPAſtER. *n. f.* [from *repaſt*.]
 1. One that repeats; one that recites.
 2. A watch that ſtrikes the hours at will by compreſſion of a ſpring.
 To *REPAſt*. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]
 1. To drive back any thing.
 Neither doth Tertullian bewray this weakneſs in ſtriking only, but alſo in *repelling* their ſtrokes with whom he contendeth. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*
 With hills of ſlain on ev'ry ſide,
 Hippomedon *repell'd* the hoſtile tide. *Pepe.*
 2. To drive back an aſſailant.
 Stand ſaſt; and all temptation to tranſgreſs *repel*. *Mit.*
Repel the Luſitan ſeas, their city ſeiſe,
 Protect the Latians in luxurious eaſe. *Dryden's Rince.*
 Your foes are ſuch, as they, not you, have made,
 And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*
 To *REPAſt*. *v. n.*
 1. To act with force contrary to force impreſſed.
 From the ſame *repelling* power it ſeems to be, that flies walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*
 2. In phyſick, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any particular part, as would raiſe it into a tumour.
REPELLENT. *n. f.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has a repelling power.
 In the cure of an eryſipelas, whiſt the body abounds with bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by diſcutions you will encreaſe the heat. *Wiſeman.*
REPELLER. *n. f.* [from *repel*.] One that repels.
 To *REPAſt*. *v. n.* [*repentir*, Fr.]
 1. To think on any thing paſt with ſorrow.
 God led them not through the land of the Philiftines, left peradventure the people *repents*, when they ſee war and they return. *Exodus xiii. 17.*
 Nor had I any reſervations in my own ſoul, when I paſſed that bill; nor *repentings* after. *King Charles.*
 Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature ſo deviating, ſhould condemn, renounce, and be ſorry for every ſuch deviation; that is, *repent* of it. *South.*
 Firſt the relents
 With pity, of that pity then *repents*. *Dryden.*
 Still you may prove the terror of your foes;
 Teach traitors to *repent* of faithleſs leagues. *A. Philips.*
 2. To expreſs ſorrow for ſomething paſt.
 Poor Enoch ſaid before thy face *repent*. *Shakeſp.*
 3. To have ſuch ſorrow for ſin, as produces amendment of life.
 Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matt. xii. 41.*
 To *REPAſt*. *v. a.*
 1. To remember with ſorrow.
 If Deſdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over my ſuit, and *repent* my unlawful ſolicitation. *Shakeſp.*
 2. To remember with pious ſorrow.
 Thou, like a contrite penitent
 Charitably warn'd of thy ſins, doſt *repent*
 Theſe vanities and giddineſſes, lo
 I that my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Donne.*
 His late follies he would late *repent*. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Se repentir*, Fr.] It is uſed with the reciprocal pronoun.
 I *repent* me, that the duke is ſlain. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
 No man *repented* him of his wickedneſs; ſaying, what have I done? *Jeremiah viii. 6.*
 Judas, when he ſaw that he was condemned, *repented* himſelf. *Matthew xxvii. 3.*
 My father has *repented* him ere now,
 Or will *repent* him when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*
 Each age ſin'd on;
 Till God aroſe, and great in anger ſaid,
 Lo! it *repenteth* me, that man was made. *Prior.*
REPENTANCE. *n. f.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]
 1. Sorrow for any thing paſt.
 Repentance ſo altereth a man through the mercy of God, be he never ſo deſiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whiſtiſt.*
 Who by *repentance* is not ſatiſfied,
 Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for theſe are pleaſed;
 By penitence th' eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakeſp.*
 Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from ſin to God; not ſome one bare act of change, but a laſting durable ſtate of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*
 This is a confidence, of all the moſt irrational; for upon what ground can a man promiſe himſelf a future *repentance*, who cannot promiſe himſelf a futurity. *South.*
REPENTANT. *adj.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent*.]
 1. Sorrowful for the paſt.
 2. Sorrowful for ſin.
 Thus they, in lowlieſt plight, *repentant* Road. *Milton.*
 3. Exprefling ſorrow for ſin.
 After I have interr'd this noble king,
 And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,
 I will with all expedient duty ſee you. *Shakeſp. Rich. III.*
 There

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There is no malice in this burning coal;
 The breath of heav'n hath blown its ſpirit out,
 And ſtrew'd *repentant* aſhes on its head. *Shakeſp. K. John.*
 Relentleſs walls! whoſe darkſome round contains
 To *REPAſt*. *v. a.* [*re* and *people*; *repeuple*, Fr.] To ſtock with people anew.
 An occurrence of ſuch remark, as the univerſal flood and the *repeopling* of the world, muſt be freſh in memory for about eight hundred years; eſpecially conſidering, that the *repeopling* of the world was gradual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 To *REPERCUſſ*. *v. a.* [*repercutis*, *repercuſſus*, Lat.] To beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in uſe.
 All in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itſelf, and is *repercuſſed*, yet it is without noiſe. *Bacon.*
REPERCUſſION. *n. f.* [from *repercutis*; *repercuſſus*, Lat. *repercuſſion*, Fr.] The act of driving back; rebound.
 In echoes, there is no new elidon, but a *repercuſſion*. *Bacon.*
 They various ways recoil, and ſwiftly flow
 By mutual *repercuſſion* to and fro. *Blackmore.*
REPERCUſſIVE. *adj.* [*repercuſſivus*, Fr.]
 1. Having the power of driving back or cauſing a rebound.
 2. Repellent.
 Blood is ſtanch'd by aſtringent and *repercuſſive* medicines. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*
 Deſluxions, if you apply a ſtrong *repercuſſive* to the place affected, and do not take away the cauſe, will ſhift to another place. *Bacon.*
 3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.
 Amid Camarvon's mountains rages loud
 The *repercuſſive* roar; with mighty crash
 Tumble the ſmitten cliffs. *Thomſon.*
REPERCUſſIOUS. *adj.* [*repercutus*, Fr.] Found; gained by finding.
REPERCUſſORY. *n. f.* [*repercutio*, Fr. *repercutorium*, Lat.] A treatiſe; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.
REPERCUſſION. *n. f.* [*repercuſſio*, Fr. *repercuſſio*, Lat.]
 1. Iteration of the ſame thing.
 The frequent *repercuſſion* of alimant is neceſſary for repairing the fluids and ſolids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. Recital of the ſame words over again.
 The pſalms, for the excellency of their uſe, deſerve to be often *repeated*; but that their multitude of them permitteth not any other *repetition*. *Hooker, b. v. f. 30.*
 3. The act of reciting or rehearſing.
 If you conquer Rome, the benefit,
 Which you ſhall thereby reap, is ſuch a name,
 Whole *repetition* will be dogg'd with curſes. *Shakeſp.*
 4. Recital from memory, as diſtinct from reading.
 To *REPINE*. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret; to vex himſelf; to be diſcontented.
 Of late,
 When corn was given them gratis, you *repin'd*. *Shakeſp.*
 The ſines impoſed were the more *repined* againſt, becauſe they were aſſigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clar.*
 If you think how many diſeaſes, and how much poverty there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees, and inſtead of *repining* at one affliction, will admire to many bleſſings received at the hand of God.
 The ghoults *repine* at violated night;
 And curſe th' invading fun, and ſicken at the ſight. *Dryd.*
 Juſt in the gate
 Dwell pale diſeaſes and *repining* age. *Dryden.*
REPINER. *n. f.* [from *repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.
 To *REPLACE*. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.]
 1. To put again in the former place.
 The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared himſelf ſo well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*
 The bowls, remov'd for fear,
 The youths *replac'd*; and ſoon reſtor'd the cheer. *Dryden.*
 2. To put in a new place.
 His gods put themſelves under his protection, to be *replaced* in their promiſed Italy. *Dryden's Ded. to F. gil.*
 To *REPLANT*. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant*.] To plant anew.
 Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung until the ſpring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*
REPLANTATION. *n. f.* [from *replant*.] The act of planting again.
 To *REPLANT*. *v. a.* [*re* and *plant*.] To fold one part often over another.
 In Raphael's firſt works, are many ſmall foldings often *replanted*, which look like to many whip-cords. *Dryden.*
 To *REPLENIſh*. *v. a.* [*reple*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *repleni*, old Fr.]
 1. To ſtock; to fill.
 Multiply and *replenish* the earth. *Gen. i. 28.*
 The waters
 With fiſh *replenish'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*
 2. To ſatiſfy; to conſummate; to complete. Not proper, nor in uſe.
 We ſmother'd
 The moſt *replenish'd* ſweet work of nature,
 That from the prime creation e'er the fram'd. *Shakeſp.*

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To *REPLENIſh*. *v. n.* To be ſtocked. Not in uſe.
 The humours in men's bodies encreaſe and decreaſe as the moon doth; and therefore purge ſome day after the full; for then the humours will not *replenish* ſo ſoon. *Bacon.*
REPLETE. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely filled; filled to exuberance.
 The world's large tongue
 Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks; *Shakeſp.*
 Full of comparifons and wounding flouts.
 This mordication, if in over high a degree, is little better than the corroſion of poiſon; as ſometimes in antimony, if given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours abound, the humours ſave the parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
 His words, *replete* with guile,
 Into her heart too eaſy entrance won. *Milton.*
 In a dogs, out of whoſe eye being wounded the aqueous humour did copiouſly flow, yet in fix hours the bulb of the eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the application of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*
REPLETION. *n. f.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The ſtate of being overfull.
 The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppreſſed with its own ſap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*
 All dreams
 Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
 From riſing fumes of undigeſted food. *Dryden.*
 Thirſt and hunger may be ſatiſfy'd;
 But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*
 The action of the ſtomach is totally ſtopped by too great *repletion*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
REPLEVABLE. *adj.* [*replegiabilis*, barbarous Latin.] What may be replevined.
 To *REPLEVIN*. *v. a.* [*replevin*, Fr. *replevin*, low Lat. of *re* and *plevin*.] *plevin* or *plegin*, Fr. to give a pledge.] To take back or ſet at liberty any thing ſeized upon ſecurity given.
 That you're a beaſt, and turn'd to graſs,
 Is no ſtrange news, nor ever was;
 At leaſt to me, who once, you know,
 Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
REPLICATION. *n. f.* [*replique*, Lat.]
 1. Rebound; repercution. Not in uſe.
 Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
 To hear the *replication* of your ſounds,
 Made in his concave ſhores. *Shakeſp. Julius Ceſar.*
 2. Reply; answer.
 To be demanded of a ſponge, what *replication* ſhould be made by the ſon of a king? *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
 This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offered, concerning the tranſplantation of Ulyſſes to Sparta. *Broome.*
 To *REPLY*. *v. n.* [*replique*, Fr.] To answer; to make a return to an answer.
 O man! who art thou that *repliſt* againſt God? *Rom. ix.*
 Would we aſcend higher to the reſt of theſe lewd perſons, we ſhould find what reaſon Caſſio's painter had to *reply* upon the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much colour into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their life time they were pale mortified men, but that ſince they were grown ruddy, by bluſhing at the ſins of their ſucceſſors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 His trembling tongue invok'd his bride;
 With his laſt voice Eurydice he cry'd:
 Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd*. *Dryden.*
 To *REPLY*. *v. a.* To return for an answer.
 Perplex'd
 The tempter flood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton.*
REPLY. *n. f.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer.
 But now return;
 And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shakeſp.*
 If I ſent him word, it was not well cut; he would ſend me word, he cut it to pleaſe himſelf; if again, it was not well cut, this is called the *reply* churliſh. *Shakeſp.*
 One riſes up to make *replies* to eſtabliſh or confute what has been offered on each ſide of the queſtion. *Watts.*
 To whom with ſighs, Ulyſſes gave *reply*;
 Ah, why ill-fuſing paſtime muſt I try? *Pepe.*
REPLYER. *n. f.* [from *reply*.] He that makes a return to an answer.
 At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for his queſtion, that an ariſtocracy was better than a monarchy; the *replyer* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he would give a queſtion of ſtate: the answerer ſaid, that the *replyer* did much wrong the privilege of ſcholars, who would be much ſtrengthened if they ſhould give queſtions of nothing, but ſuch things wherein they are practiſed; and added we have heard yourſelf diſpute of virtue, which no man will ſay you put much in practice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
 To *REPOLIſh*. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *polir*.] To poliſh again.
 A hundred clock is piecemeal laid
 Not to be loſt, but by the maker's hand
Repoliſh'd, without error then to ſtand. *Donne.*
 To *REPORT*.